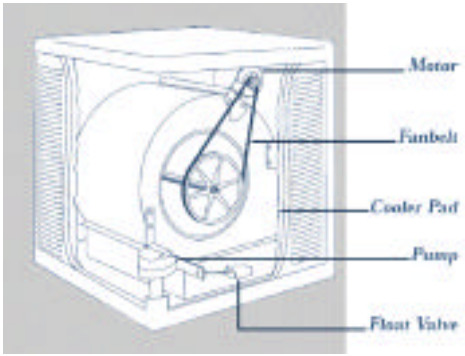
Save Water/$ave Dollars

May Water Conservation Tip:

Care for your Cooler



Continued from Front

- Lightly oil bearings on the blower and the motor, if it is not a sealed system.
- Install new cooler pads.
- Inspect the float valve,motor, and recirculating pump for proper operation.
- Inspect the cooler tray for rusted areas or split seams that can cause leaks.
- Consider installing a bleed off valve or a re-circulating cooler pump that periodically flushes the old water out and replaces it with fresh water. Or, try one of the commercially available products designed to control scale buildup in your cooler. Each of these options can prevent excessive mineral buildup and keep your cooler operating efficiently.

Remember, some plants can tolerate the use of bleed off water, so it doesn't have to be flushed down the drain.

A little preventive maintenance will save water and dollars through the long,hot summer.

Your WATER Connection
News & Tips for Tucson Water Customers

Save Water/$ave Dollars

May Water Conservation Tip:

Care for your Cooler

It's that time of year. The temperatures start to go up and you start to go up on the roof of your home to get the cooler ready for summer. Properly maintaining your evaporative cooler can save lots of water and money.

Swamp coolers can use up to 100 gallons of water per day in the heat of the summer. To make your cooler more efficient and save both electricity and water, follow these simple maintenance tips.

- Check the fan belt tension. You should be able to depress the belt about an inch.

Continued on Back

On the Water Front

I read in the newspaper recently that experts predict this summer will be "hotter and drier than normal." My first thought was to wonder how it could possibly be drier than last summer when the drought led us to deliver more water than ever in our more than 100 years of providing water to Tucson. Our saving grace was the Clearwater Renewable Resource Facility west of town in Avra Valley, which provided blended water to supplement our groundwater pumping.

Whatever the weather has in store for us, I can tell you that we are even better prepared for it this year than in 2002. That's because this month we dedicate the new expansion at the Clearwater Facility. We've added eight new recharge basins,bringing the total to eleven, and a number of new wells. This expansion means Clearwater's capacity has been increased to about 45 million gallons of water a day. That's water that wasn't available to us just three years ago. I'd like to congratulate the many people here at Tucson Water who have worked so hard on completing this expansion. They've done a marvelous job for all of us.

The blend of recharged Colorado River water and groundwater coming from Clearwater will take the strain off our groundwater wells in central Tucson. This will allow us to put more of them on standby and keep them off, even during the summer months.

I can't stress enough how important this expansion at Clearwater is to Tucson's water future. It increases the amount of renewable water resources that we can count on. By shutting down more wells in the city we continue to improve our environment (including our riparian areas) and reduce the threat of subsidence.

A word of caution,though - we all need to continue to use water wisely. We still live in a desert and water remains a very precious resource. But you, our customers,can be confident that Tucson Water is ready to provide the quality water we'll all need this summer.

David V. Modeer
Director, Tucson Water

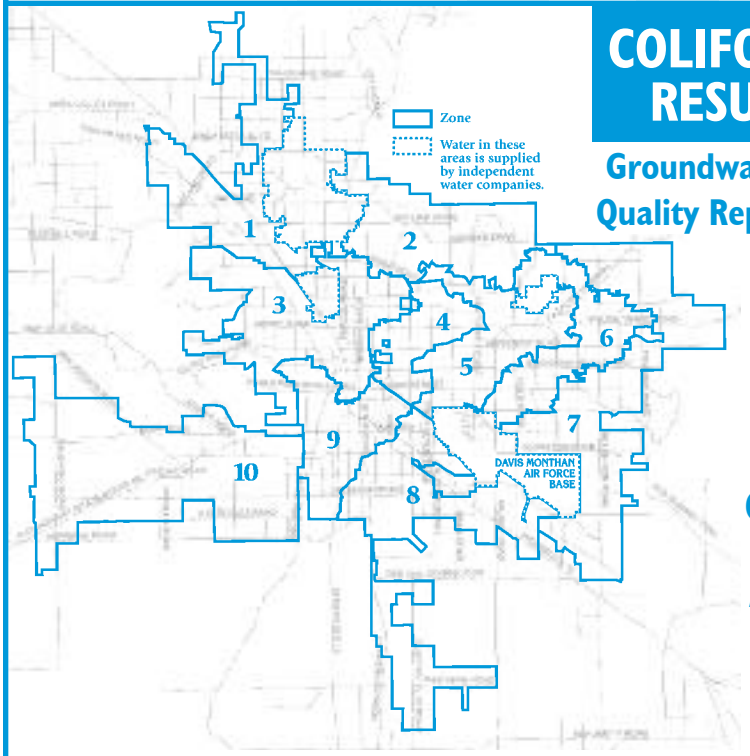
Clearwater Quality Report - April 2003

47*	Sodium (ppm)
304.0*	Mineral Content (ppm)
101*	Hardness (ppm)
8.1	pH (units)
Neg*	Coliform Bacteria
1.0	Chlorine level average (ppm)
80.0	Temp (deg F)

** Values for March 2003*

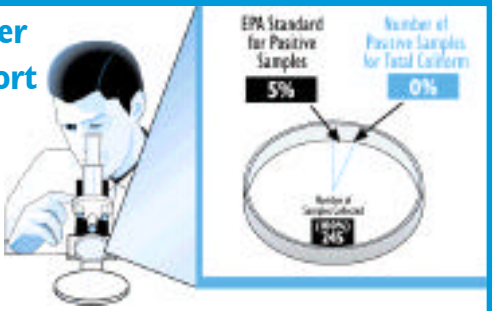
GROUNDWATER QUALITY REPORT - February 2003

	Water Quality Zone	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	System Wide
Sodium (ppm)	Average	44	44	46	41	42	40	29	43	43	41	41
	Range	*36-53*	*40-48*	*16-59*	*29-51*	*27-47*	*30-48*	*21-32*	*38-47*	*38-48*	*38-43*	*16-59*
Mineral Content (ppm)	Average	390	300	333	272	268	257	219	377	315	216	290
	Range	*184-566*	*269-333*	*175-452*	*187-425*	*164-314*	*204-300*	*143-292*	*323-440*	*207-595*	*207-233*	*143-595*
Hardness (ppm)	Average	213	133	166	112	110	116	109	204	122	76	132
	Range	*146-304*	*105-151*	*85-233*	*81-184*	*70-142*	*103-138*	*88-125*	*153-274*	*77-213*	*74-77*	*70-304*
pH (units)	Average	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.8
	Range	*7.3-8.3*	*7.8-8.4*	*7.3-8.2*	*7.5-8.2*	*7.6-8.2*	*7.0-8.3*	*7.6-8.3*	*7.3-7.8*	*7.2-8.0*	*7.6-8.0*	*7.0-8.4*
Temperature (deg F)	Average	70	72	71	75	73	73	71	72	75	74	72
	Range	*66-73*	*66-80*	*66-77*	*68-80*	*65-83*	*62-78*	*63-77*	*65-78*	*66-82*	*67-83*	*62-83*

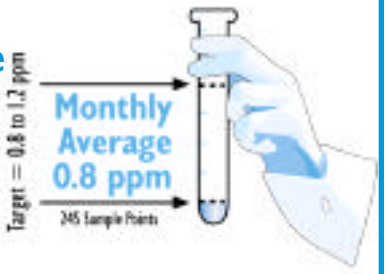


COLIFORM BACTERIA TESTING RESULTS - February 2003

Groundwater Quality Report



Chlorine Level Average



"PPM" means one part per million; 1 ppm = 1 teaspoon in 1,302 gallons

To give you a more accurate measurement of the water quality in your neighborhood, the Tucson Water service area has been divided into 10 zones based on differences in water pressure and water quality. For a detailed description of the zone boundaries, call 791-4331.

Water 101
Water Filtration Systems for the Home – Part I

If you have a question you'd like to have answered as part of our Water 101 series, or if you have a suggestion for a topic, call us at 791-4331 or email to TW_Web1@ci.tucson.az.us.

Water Quality and Home Filtration

Because you can trust the quality of the water Tucson Water delivers to you, the only reason to purchase a home filtration system is to change the aesthetic characteristics of your water, such as the taste or the hardness.

You can rely on quality water because Tucson Water's state-certified Water Quality Laboratory conducts thousands of tests on your drinking water each year to ensure that the water we deliver to you is safe and meets every local,state,and federal health standard. Chemists, microbiologists,and other water quality experts collect and analyze samples taken from wells, reservoirs, pumping stations,and from representative sampling locations throughout our water system. The results are reported to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and to you through this newsletter, our Water Quality Annual Report and our website, **www.cityoftucson.org/water**.

Several customers have asked us to provide some information about home water filtration systems. The filtration system you choose depends on what you want to change about your tap water.

Three of the most common home treatment technologies include carbon filtration, membrane filtration, and water softening. This new Water 101 series begins this month with a look at carbon filter systems.

Carbon Filter Systems

These systems come in various sizes, and can treat water throughout your home or at only a single tap. Carbon filters work through a process called adsorption. This is the physical process that occurs when liquids, gases, dissolved or suspended matter adhere to the surface of, or in the pores of, an adsorbent medium – in this case, carbon.

Carbon filters remove chlorine and other taste or odor causing compounds from drinking water. Carbon filters do not affect the level of dissolved minerals in your water or reduce the hardness of water. Because they work by adsorbing compounds, the carbon filter element in the system must be replaced periodically, following the manufacturer's recommendations. For more information, you may want to visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org. NSF helps develop national standards for filtration systems.

Next time: *Membrane filtration*

Visit the Tucson Water Web Site at http://www.cityoftucson.org/water

Your Water Connection **is produced by Tucson Water. To receive a copy, or to receive this information in Spanish, call 791-4331 or mail your request to: Customer Information, P.O. Box 27210, Tucson, AZ 85726-7210.**

City of Tucson TTY number: 791-2639

Si usted desea este documento escrito en español, por favor, llame al 791-4331.